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Title: Unsplit Hydro in EAP Codes

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Unsplit Hydro in EAP Codes

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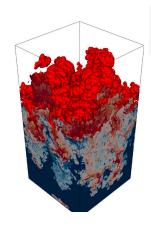
T. Masser, C. D. Meyer, J. Velechovsky



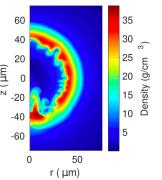
June 9, 2021

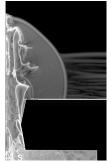


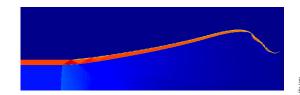
Hydro in EAP Codes



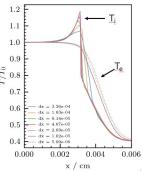
Gases, liquids, and collisional plasmas



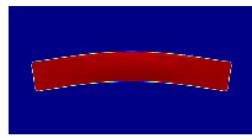


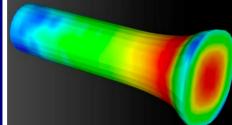


"Advection" for other physics packages



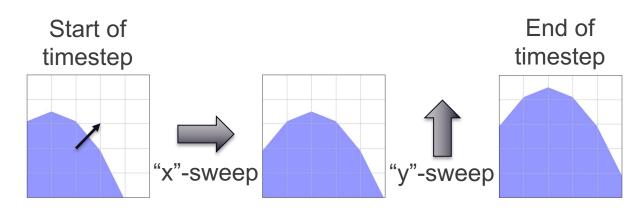
Solids, including the evolution of internal stresses



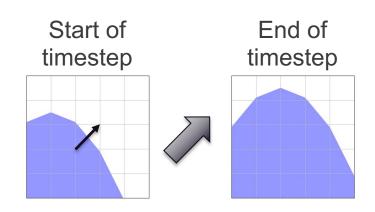


What is "Unsplit" Hydro?

Other options in EAP codes use directional splitting



Unsplit hydro is directionally unsplit (updates in all directions simultaneously).



Motivations

- Directional splitting thought to cause problems
 - Symmetry
 - Solid Mechanics
- Directional splitting definitely does have limits
 - -MHD
- Other hydro solvers in EAP codes are unique
 - Forced isolation from the rest of the hydrodynamics community
 - Only a few people in the world really understand the method and its special sauce
 - Onboarding new scientists slow

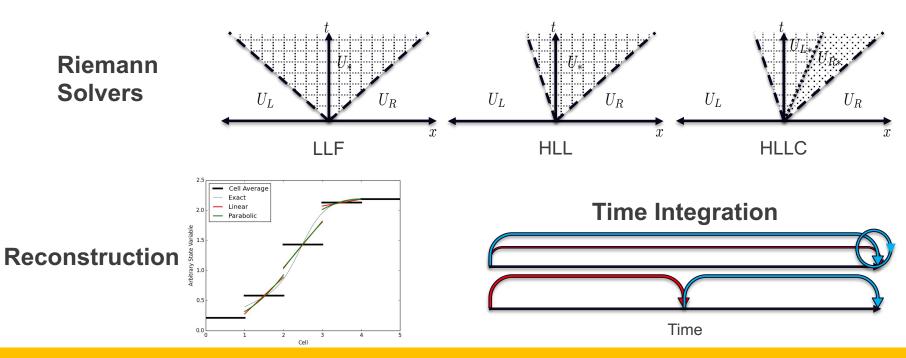
What is Unsplit Hydro?

- Basic scheme is a "finite volume, direct Eulerian, directionally unsplit, higher-order Godunov-type" hydro that uses the "method of lines"
- Finite volume Evolve cell-averaged quantities
- Direct Eulerian No mesh motion, real or imagined
- Higher-order Cell-averaged quantities are reconstructed with polynomials to better approximate the state as needed
- Godunov-type Riemann problems are solved to define intercell fluxes
- Method of lines A generic and powerful approach to evolving PDEs by discretizing space and using well-developed ODE solvers

"Default" and "Unsplit" hydrodynamics solvers are very different, even in 1D.

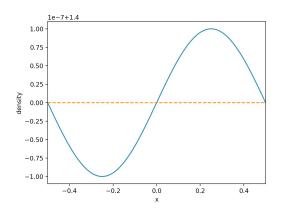
Unsplit Hydro Key Ingredients

Three core components have options that control accuracy/stability.



Extensible to incorporate future improvements!

Linear Acoustic Modes: A Basic, but Powerful Test of Correctness

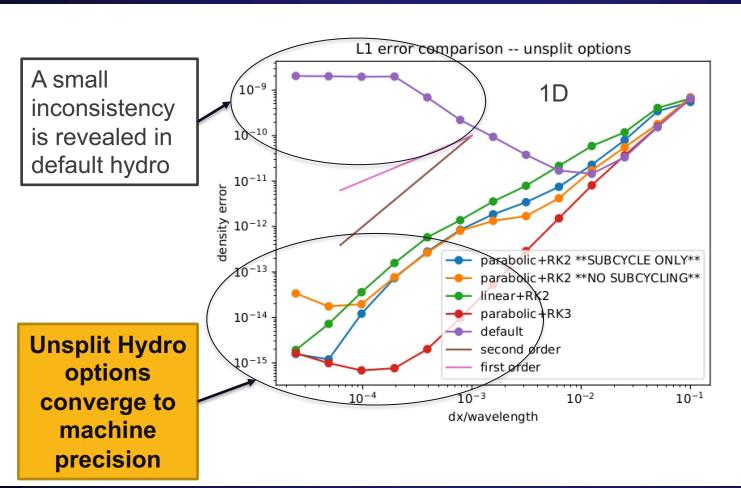


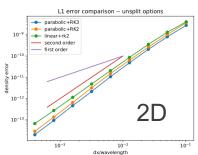
In 1D we model a **single** wavelength on a periodic domain



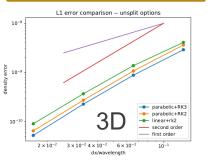
In 2D and 3D, we rotate the setup to follow the multidimensional evolution

Unsplit Hydro is implemented correctly





Unsplit Hydro converges as expected in multi-D

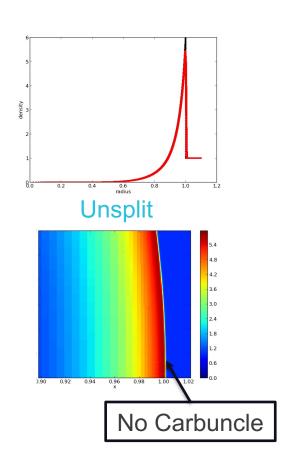


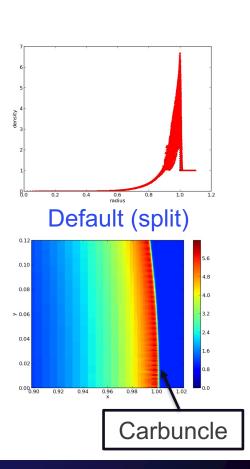
Sedov Explosion: A Classic Test for Symmetry and "Carbuncles"

A spherically symmetric blast wave

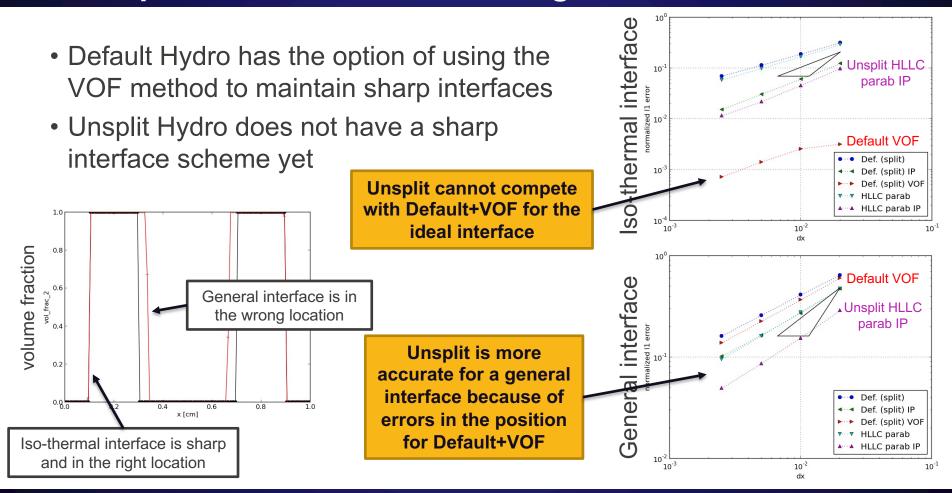


Unsplit preserves symmetry much better than Default and suppresses the Carbuncle

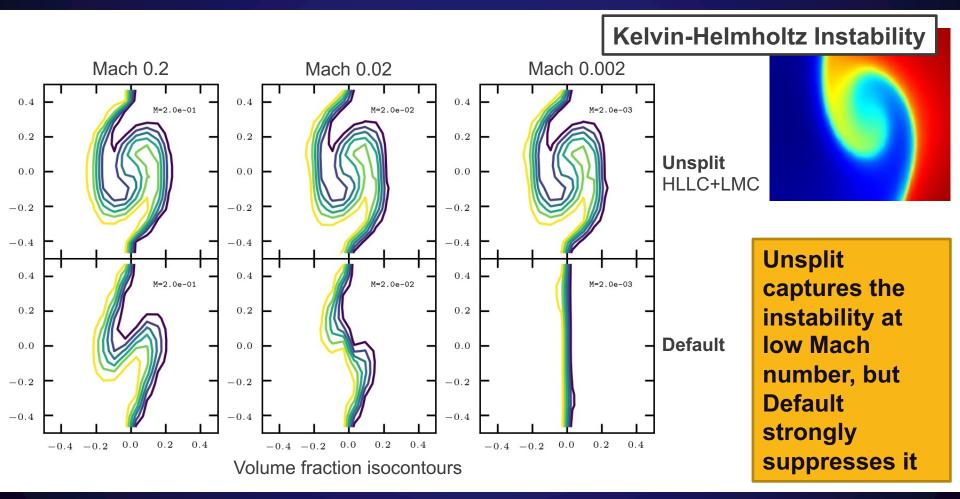




Material Interface Advection: A Simple Test of Numerical Mixing and Interface Position

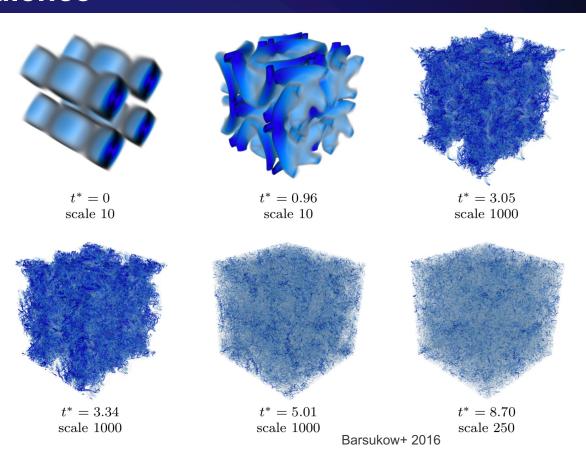


Unsplit captures fluid behavior accurately independent of Mach number

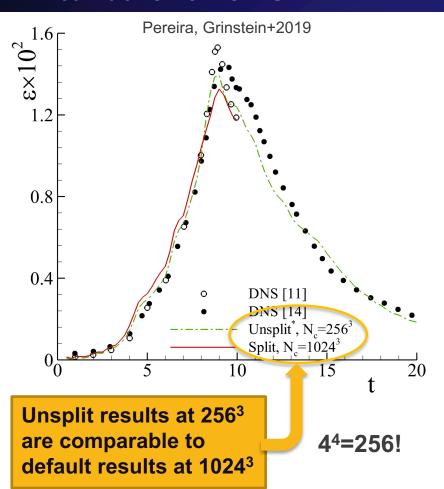


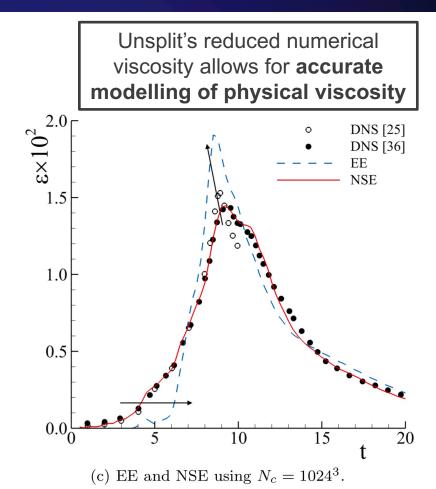
Taylor-Green Vortex: A Transition to Turbulence

3D structured vortical flow transitions to turbulence that decays over time

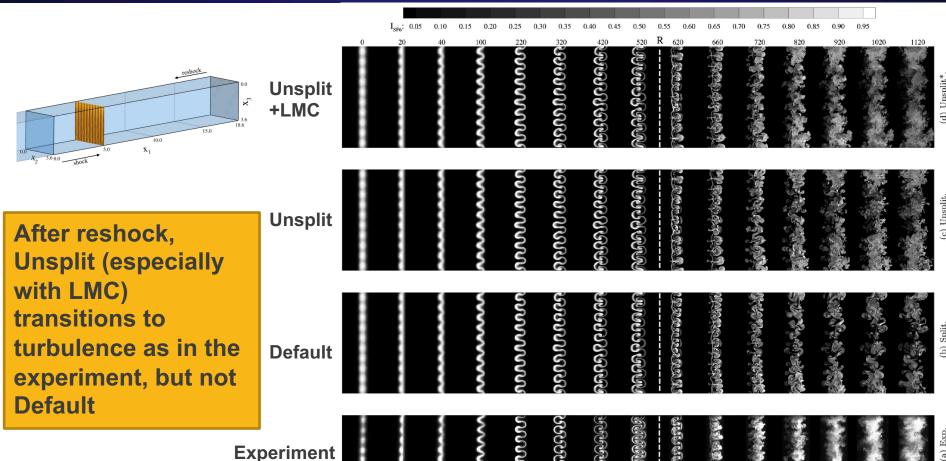


Unsplit dramatically improves our ability to model turbulent flows

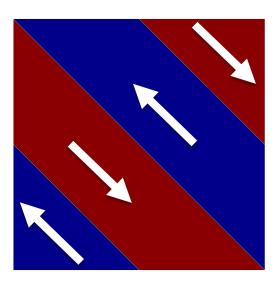




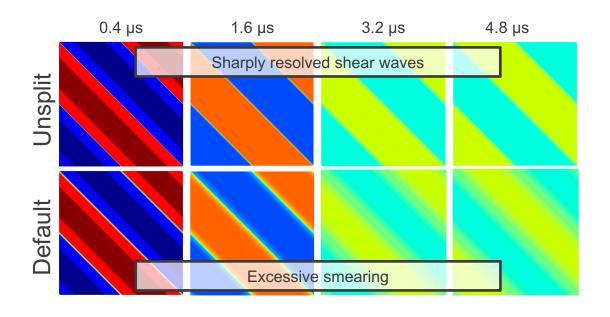
Unsplit is enabling better modeling of fluid experiments



Elastic-Plastic Shear in a Solid: Simple Solid Dynamics Problem to Quantify Accuracy

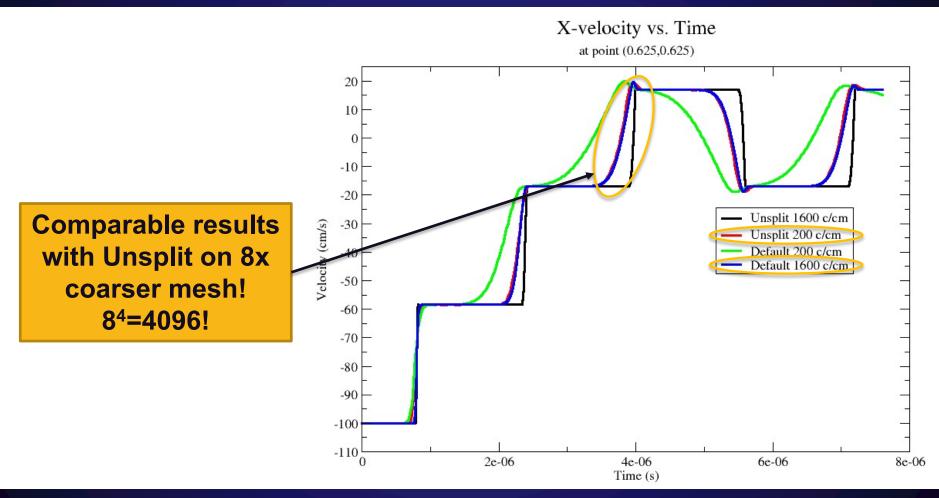


Initial Conditions



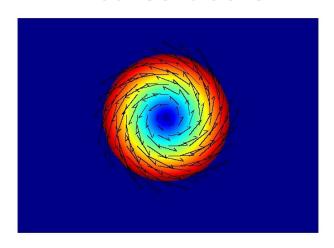
Unsplit Hydro appears to more sharply capture shear waves in solids

Unsplit Hydro proves dramatically more accurate



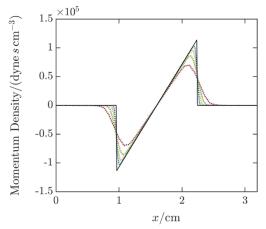
A rapidly rotating solid disk held together by tensile stresses

Initial Conditions

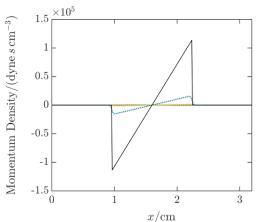


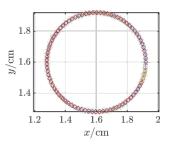
8x higher resolution in Default is still much less accurate than Unsplit

Unsplit

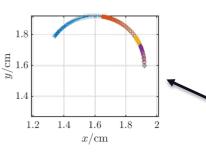


Default

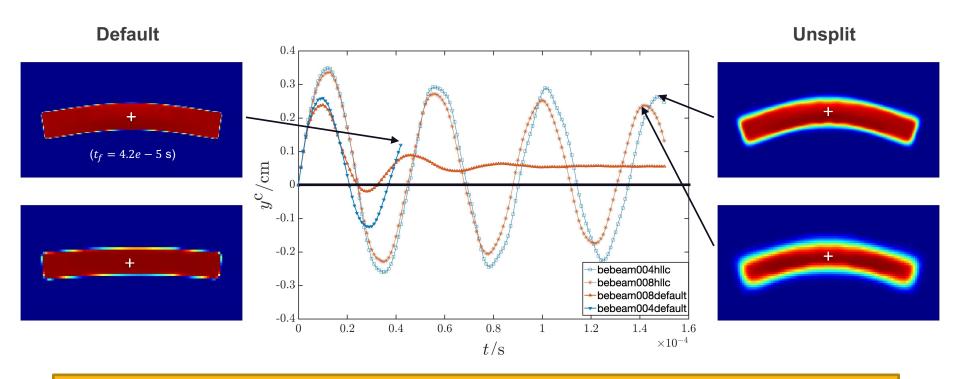






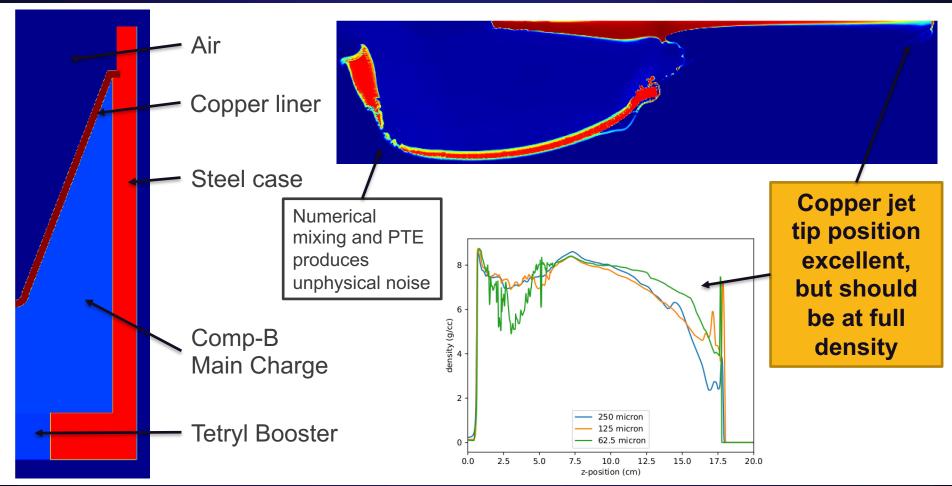


Oscillating Beryllium Beam: A simple but powerful discriminator for elastic solids

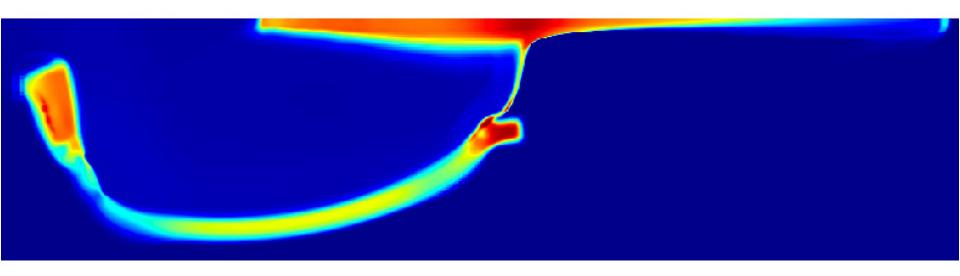


Unsplit dramatically improves fidelity of oscillating beam undergoing simultaneous compression, tension, and shear despite diffuse interface

Shaped Charge: A complex multiphysics problem that highlights gaps

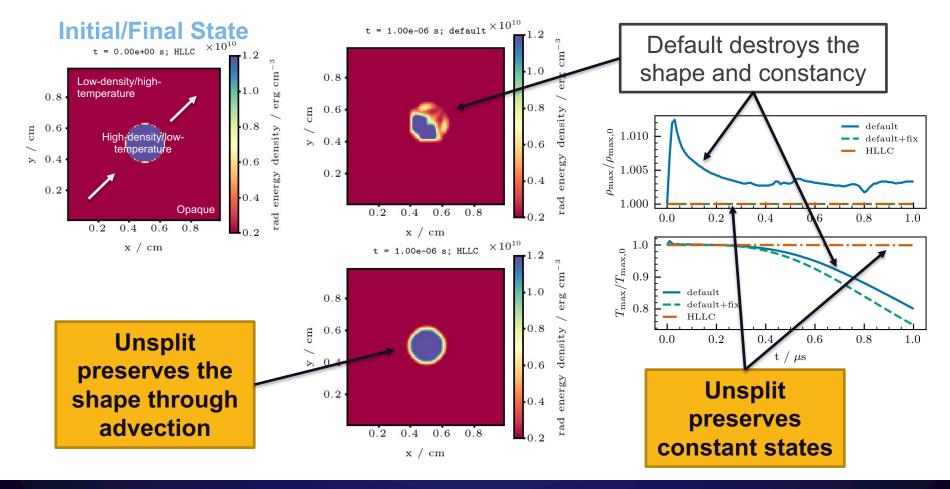


Shaped Charge: Robustness required suboptimal solver options in 3D



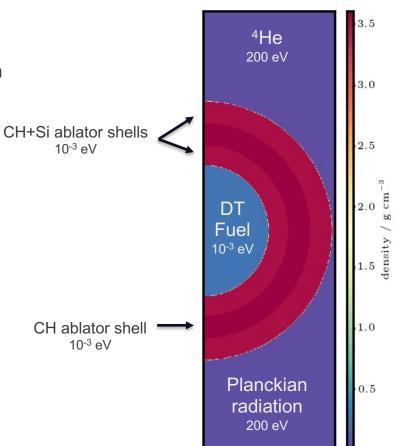
We were able to complete a 3D shaped charge calculation, but the more robust solver options produce excessive numerical diffusion

Radiation advection reveals critical importance of consistent coupling with other physics packages



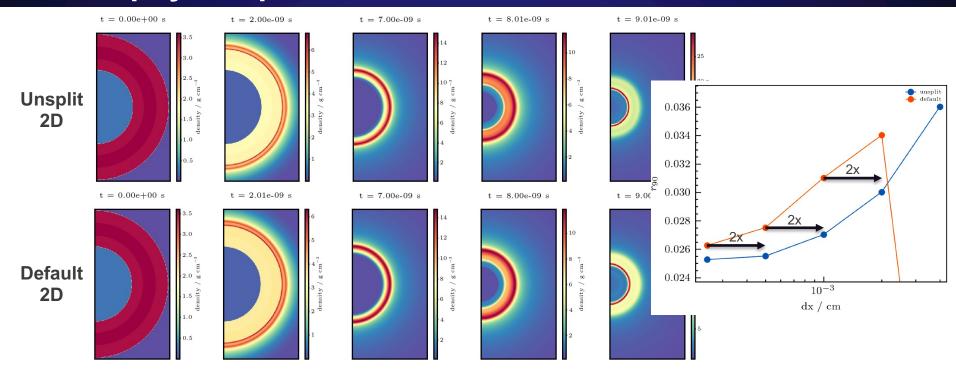
ICF Proxy stress tests HEDP capabilities

- 1d, 2d and 3d Multiphysics problem
- Hydrodynamics
- Radiation
- Multi-material
- Ionization/Isotopes
- 3T
- Electron/ion conduction
- Electron-ion coupling



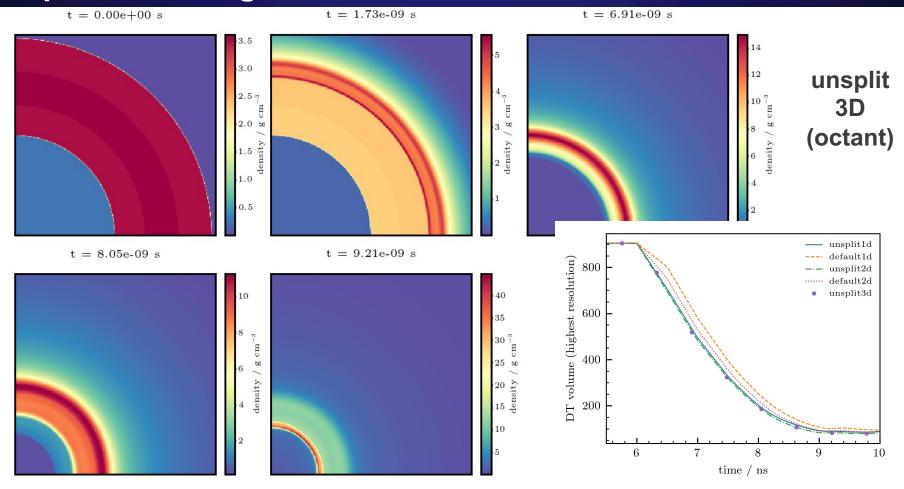
0.05% of DT begins burning into ⁴He at 8 ns (simple energy deposition w/ linear ramp)

Unsplit and Default look very similar for this complex multiphysics problem



Quantitatively similar results when Default has 2x higher resolution. 24=16

3D implosion remains very symmetrical and in good quantitative agreement with 1D and 2D



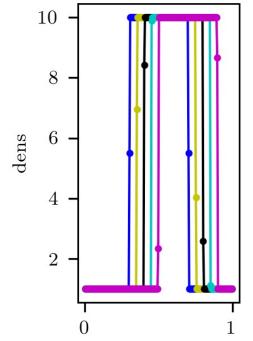
Summary Assessments

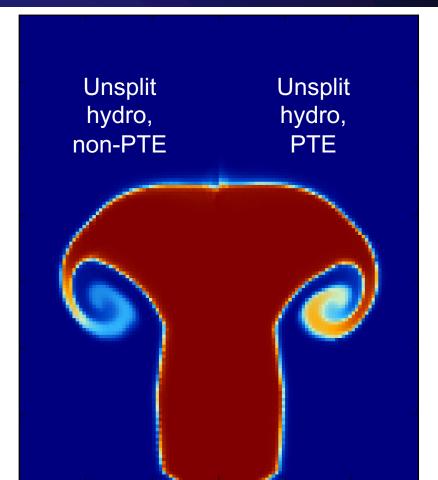
- Unsplit hydro was demonstrated to have comparable or better accuracy across a broad range of problems, with some dramatic improvements
- The shaped charge revealed some deficiencies related to numerical mixing and the PTE mixed cell closure that must be resolved before widespread adoption among users is possible
- Focus of ongoing work has three prongs
 - Introduce a method to retain sharp material interfaces
 - Relax the assumption of PTE in mixed cells
 - Production hardening

Ongoing Work in Unsplit Hydro: Sharp Interfaces and non-PTE

Unsplit hydro actually began as a non-PTE solver

Definite progress
on sharp
interfaces in
Unsplit



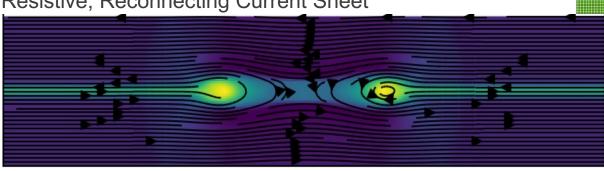


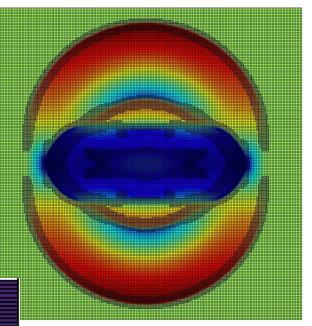
Ongoing Work Leveraging Unsplit Hydro: Resistive Magnetohydrodynamics

MHD demands a directionally unsplit method

Unsplit is extending the physics reach of EAP codes

Resistive, Reconnecting Current Sheet

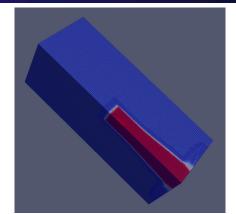




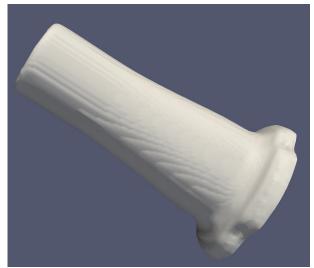
MHD Blast w/ AMR

Ongoing Work Leveraging Unsplit Hydro: Hyperelastic Material Modeling

Advanced material models often adopt a hyperelastic formulation, as opposed to the hypoelastic formulation EAP codes have always relied upon



Unsplit can naturally accommodate hyperelastic models and we have already explored a proof of principle



Thanks!